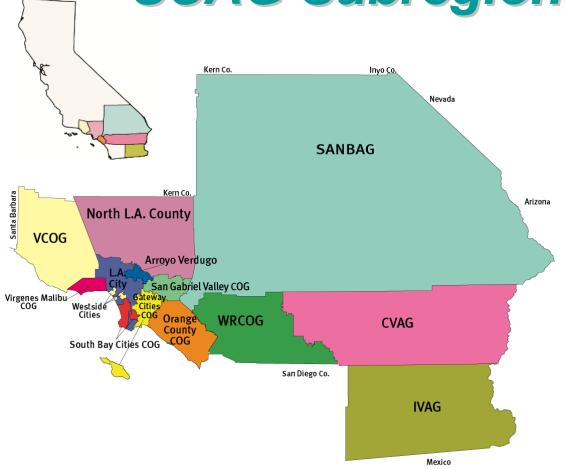
Regional Growth Forecast & Subregional/ Local Input

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SCAG Subregional Boundaries



- 14 in Total
- SCAG provides funding and assistance to subregions to facilitate planning activities
- Part of SCAG's commitment to inclusive, participatory planning



Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG) 2006 COG/MPO Mini Conference August 11, 2006

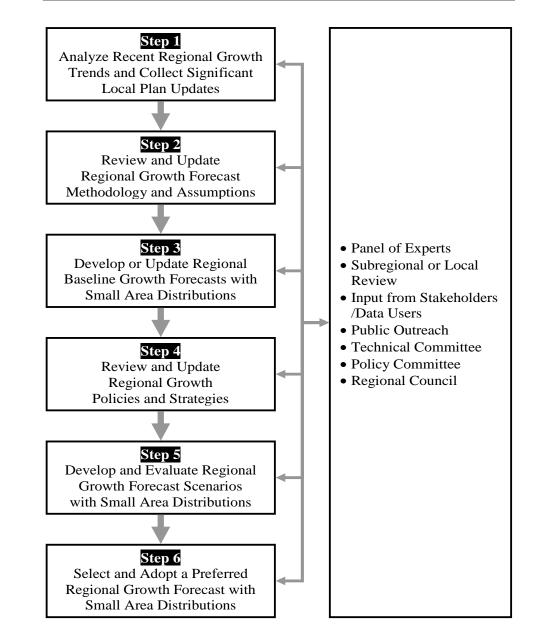
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Main Questions

- How to effectively communicate with local jurisdictions re. small area estimates and projections?
 - Effective communication system?
 - Technical issues?



Regional Growth Forecast Process





Purpose of Subregional/ Local Review

- Enhance accuracy of estimates based on limited reliability or availability of data.
- Understand projections, methodologies, and assumptions proposed by local jurisdictions.
- Increase local acceptability.



Subregional/Local Review Procedure

- Provide local jurisdictions with estimates & projections of major variables along with methodology, assumptions, and sources of data.
- Estimates & projections contain major variables at different levels of geography during the projection period.
- Response rate: very high



- 1. Quality of City/Small Area Estimates and Projections by Local Jurisdictions:
 - City/Small Area Estimates: U.S. Census,
 DOF, private vendors.
 - City/Small Area Projections:
 - 1) Trend extrapolation
 - 2) Relationship
 - 3) Convert land use plan to projections. No regional context. Employment projection.



2. Regional Assumptions vs. Locally Specific Growth Environment

- Core assumptions drive forecasts.
- Fertility, Mortality, Migration, Labor Force Participation, Unemployment Rate, Headship Rates.



3. Relational Consistency

- Population vs. Employment (P/E ratio)
- Population vs. Households (P/H ratio)
- Employment vs. Households (E/H ratio)



4. Spatial Consistency

- The large area population is the sum of small area population.
- Region, County, City, Census Tract, TAZ



5. Temporal Consistency

- Monotonous trend
- Regional model (temporal) vs. small area model (non-temporal/allocation oriented)



6. Accuracy & Uncertainty

 Forecasts errors are larger for 1) small size areas 2) fast growth areas 3) longer projection period 4) different beginning year of the projection horizon.



Conclusion

- Establish reasonable communication mechanism
- Resolve technical issues in an effective communication framework

